



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 075

18 April 1983

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

XINHUA Answers Question on 'Political Asylum'	B 1
Table Tennis Official Hits U.S. 'Fraud' on Hu Na	B 1
Peng Zhen Says Taiwan 'Main Obstacle' in U.S. Ties	B 2
U.S. Agriculture Secretary's Remarks 'Absurd'	B 3
[RENNMIN RIBAO 15 Apr]	

SOVIET UNION

Gromyko Meets Indochinese Envoys 16 Apr	C 1
Soviet Diplomat Ordered to Leave London	C 1

NORTHERN ASIA

Yao Yilin, Wang Bingqian Feted in Osaka	D 1
Departs for Beijing 18 Apr	D 1
[KYODO 18 Apr]	
DPRK Delegation Visits Fuzhou 5 Apr	D 1
[FUJIAN RIBAO 6 Apr]	

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Reportage on Clashes Along SRV Border	E 1
SRV 'Armed Provocations'	E 1
Guangxi Artillery Fires 16 Apr	E 1
Yunnan Artillery Fires 17 Apr	E 2
RENNMIN RIBAO Warns SRV [17 Apr]	E 2
Commentary Says SRV, USSR Cause Area Tension	E 4
Wan Li Welcomes DK's Sihanouk in Beijing	E 5
Reaffirms Support of DK	E 5
Talks With Sihanouk 18 Apr	E 6
Beijing Reception Marks Kampuchea's National Day	E 7
Ye, Zhao Greet CGDK Leaders on National Day	E 8

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

RENNMIN RIBAO on Suspension of Jordan-PLO Talks	I 1
[14 Apr]	
Good-Will Delegation Visits Ethiopia	I 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator on Effects of Reforms [15 Apr]	K 1
Civil Affairs Conference Continues in Beijing	K 2
Chen Pixian's Address	K 2
Leaders Meet Representatives	K 3
Township Governments Set Up	K 3
More Villagers' Committees	K 4
CPC, State Council Urge Fewer Victory Meetings	K 4
JIEFANG RIBAO Article Praises Deng Xiaoping	K 5
13 Taiwan Deputies Elected to Sixth NPC	K 5
CPC Secretariat on Women's Federation Work	K 6
Kang Keqing Addresses Women's Federation	K 7
Female Infanticide Called 'Intolerable Crime'	K 8
Official on Sex Ratio of Newborns, Infants	K 9
Tractor Production Falls Short of Demand	K 10
Civilian Industries Receive Defense Technologies	K 11
Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli Praise PLA Athletes	K 12
Wan Li Speaks at Housing Construction Meeting	K 12
Spring Farming Reported Off To Good Start	K 13
Wang Zhen Inspects Guangdong Factories 16 Apr	K 14
Kang Shien at Meeting for Zhongyuan Oilfield	K 14
RENMIN RIBAO Carries HONGQI Table of Contents [15 Apr]	K 15

XINUUA ANSWERS QUESTION ON 'POLITICAL ASYLUM'

OW171446 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0935 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Answer to Reader's question: What Does "Political Asylum" Mean? -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA) -- Reader's question: Disregarding the opposition of the Chinese Government, the U.S. authorities recently granted "political asylum" to Chinese tennis player Hu Na. What is meant by "political asylum"?

Answer: "Political asylum" (generally referred as "asylum") is a permit given by a nation to let a foreigner, who is being pursued or persecuted for political reasons and seeks refuge, enter the country and stay in the country, and provides him with protection against extradition to his own country. International law calls this right of a nation to grant asylum to a foreigner the right to offer asylum.

The concept of offering asylum in modern times began in the period of the French Bourgeois Revolution. The 1793 French Constitution stipulated that France would grant asylum to those foreigners who left their own countries to seek refuge in France for the cause of freedom. After that, the laws of many nations also made similar stipulations. (Article 32 of China's constitution also has a stipulation on the right to offer asylum.) Such stipulations have gradually come to be a part of international law. However, in international law, the practice of offering asylum is not applicable to ordinary criminal offenders nor war criminals. From this, we can see that the right to offer asylum has not only a strong class nature but also a clear-cut legal demarcation line.

The U.S. Government has recently decided to grant "political asylum" to Chinese tennis player Hu Na. This decision is entirely groundless from the legal point of view. The reason given by the U.S. Government for granting "political asylum" was that China seeks to "coerce" Hu Na to "join the party" and that China carries out "political persecution" against her. Facts have shown that Hu Na was brought up with the care and nurture of the state in China. She had been sent out many times to participate in various tournaments. In addition, the Tennis Association of China had also clearly informed the U.S. Government that China will continue to send Hu Na out to participate in international matches if she returns to China. So far as Hu Na is concerned, there simply does not exist any question of "political persecution." As for joining the party, anyone who applies to join the party must do so voluntarily on the basis of the CPC Constitution. Also, it is necessary that the individual concerned submit such a request, and then the party organization will decide, on the basis of the applicant's conditions, whether the applicant will be admitted. The talk about "coercing her to join the party" is an out-and-out lie. In fact, anyone who has some rudimentary knowledge knows that in China only the Kuomintang forces people to join the party. This iron-clad fact shows that the so-called reason given by the U.S. Government is just something which it had fabricated with ulterior motives. It simply cannot possibly become the legal ground for granting the "political asylum."

TABLE TENNIS OFFICIAL HITS U.S. 'FRAUD' ON HU NA

OW161700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 (XINHUA) -- International Table Tennis Federation's First Vice-President Ichito Ogimura said here today that the Hu Na incident is a fraud engineered by the U.S. Government.

I. 18 Apr 83

B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

Ichito Ogimuru, who will be president of the 37th world table tennis championships to be held here, made the statement when a XINHUA correspondent asked him to make predictions about the forthcoming championships.

He said the U.S. action has impaired the Sino-U.S. relations which have developed with "ping-pong diplomacy" as the turning point. The incident is distressing, he added.

Ichito Ogimuru said it costs a great deal to train a tennis player. Without training by the Chinese Government and without attention paid by the state, Hu Na would not have been able to take part in so many international contests, including those held in the United States.

"As I know," he went on to say, "the position of athletes in China is very high. As a Chinese player, Hu Na does not have to worry about food and clothing and she has her place politically. How can there be the question of persecution? It would be even stranger for Hu Na herself to ask for 'political asylum'."

"Obviously," he said, "this incident is a fraud engineered by the U.S. Government." Ichito Ogimuru said Taiwan has played an inglorious part in the incident as Hong Kong papers reported recently. This will have adverse effects on the problem of China's Taipei Table Tennis Association joining the International Table Tennis Federation which is now under consideration.

He hoped that Taiwan should be appropriate in its "activities" at international sports contests and on other occasions. No one will be allowed to make trouble at the current world table tennis championships, he said in conclusion.

PENG ZHEN SAYS TAIWAN 'MAIN OBSTACLE' IN U.S. TIES

OW161806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with the American journalist-writer, Theodore H. White, and Mrs White in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Peng and White, who got to know each other during the anti-Japanese war in Yanan, said they were very glad to meet again and exchange views here in Beijing.

Describing the Taiwan issue as the main obstacle in the way of China-U.S. relations, Peng said, "Taiwan is neither a treasure nor an 'unsinkable aircraft carrier' for the United States, but a burden that was full of blood, tears and hatred of the Chinese people for aggression committed by foreign powers over the past one and a half centuries.

"Why should the United States go on shouldering this burden? It's very unwise," Peng said.

Peng said: "If only the U.S. Government genuinely respects China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and doesn't interfere in China's internal affairs, all problems can be settled. The Taiwan question can be settled peacefully and the obstacles in Sino-U.S. relations removed. Wouldn't that be good?"

Peng Zhen stressed that the returning of Taiwan to the motherland is an inexorable trend of history, which no one can stop.

He also answered White's questions about the experience and lessons to be learned from the "cultural revolution."

White was resident correspondent in China for TIME and LIFE magazine during the anti-Japanese war when he interviewed Chairman Maozedong and Peng Zhen in Yanan.

After the meeting, Peng Zhen hosted a banquet for Mr and Mrs White, who arrived in Beijing April 5.

U.S. AGRICULTURE SECRETARY'S REMARKS 'ABSURD'

HK151059 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 83 p 7

["International Jottings" by Guo Zhang: "Absurd"]

[Text] Not long ago, in order to promote sales of "surplus" agricultural products produced by the United States, Block, the U.S. secretary of agriculture, visited some of the countries of the Third World. Afterward, he expressed his "brilliant view" that since grain can be purchased from the United States, it is no longer necessary for the developing countries to adopt the policy of giving subsidies and achieving self-sufficiency in grain at any cost.

According to Block's reasoning, it is not necessary for the Third World to produce things which can be bought from the United States. Since there is nothing that cannot be bought from the United States, then it is unnecessary for the Third World to produce anything.

As far as the United States is concerned, this is really a good idea. The several billion people of the developing countries will live on the grace of the United States. The United States can make money and control the lifelines of the developing countries. In this way, it can automatically achieve hegemony without making nuclear arms. However, none of the countries of the Third World is so foolish as to listen to such absurd views which even a 3-year-old child would not accept. Block's "brilliant views" cannot but let people see the absurdity of the people within the U.S. Government who are steeped in ideas of hegemony.

I. 18 Apr 83

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

C 1

CROMYKO MEETS INDOCHINESE ENVOYS 16 APR

OW170102 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1712 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- At a time when the Vietnamese aggressor troops are brutally slaughtering Kampuchean civilians and encroaching upon the Thai territory and when the Vietnamese Army is making repeated armed provocations against China along the border, Gromyko, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, received the ambassadors of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh puppet regime to the USSR today.

According to a TASS report, in the course of the meeting, the ambassadors of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh puppet regime, "on the instructions of the leadership of their countries," reported on the results of the so-called conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Phnom Penh on 12 April and on the so-called proposal on starting a political dialogue between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN.

The report says Gromyko declared: "The Soviet Union fully supports the constructive policy of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam aimed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia and creating a climate of confidence and cooperation between all countries of Southeast Asia."

Gromyko added: "On its part, the Soviet Union is prepared to contribute to a settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia. The USSR reaffirms the readiness expressed earlier to participate jointly with other permanent members of the UN Security Council in the guarantees of agreements which can be reached between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN member countries."

SOVIET DIPLOMAT ORDERED TO LEAVE LONDON

OW160348 Beijing XINHUA in English 0142 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] London, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Third Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in London Anatoliy Chernyayev was ordered today to leave Britain within seven days.

A British Government spokesman announced that Soviet Ambassador Viktor Popov was summoned to the Foreign Office this afternoon and was told that the expulsion of Chernyayev was a consequence of the "unjustified expulsion" from Moscow of a British diplomat and a journalist.

The British statement indicated that Chernyayev was ordered to leave as a retaliatory measure and not because he was suspected of spying. On April 8, the Kremlin expelled two Britons, an assistant air attache at the British Embassy in Moscow and a correspondent for the British newspaper, the FINANCIAL TIMES, apparently in retaliation for Britain's decision on March 31 to expel two Soviet diplomats and a journalist suspected of spying.

The latest British move reduces the number of Soviet diplomats in London to 42.

[Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT on 16 April transmits a service message correcting this item as follows:

[Last sentence should read: The report said that Chernyayev could be replaced so that the overall ceiling on Soviet diplomats in Britain would remain at 43....(substituting new last sentence)]

I. 18 Apr 83

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

YAO YILIN, WANG BINGQIAN FETED IN OSAKA

OW161937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Osaka, Japan, April 16 (XINHUA) -- The Mayor of Osaka Yasuhi Oshima gave a reception here today in honor of Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin and Finance Minister Wang Bingqian who arrived here on April 14 to continue their tour of Japan.

Both Yasuhi Oshima and Yao Yilin pledged more efforts for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Japan, particularly Osaka, and China.

Yao Yilin and his party toured the Osaka port this morning. Osaka is one of the major ports of Japan handling the largest volume of trade with China. There are seven wharves where priority is given to loading and unloading of Chinese cargo ships. Earlier, Yao Yilin and his party also toured Aichi Prefecture.

Depart for Beijing 18 Apr

OW180601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Osaka, April 18 (KYODO) -- Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin left for Beijing by air Monday morning after completing a 15-day visit to Japan. Yao was invited as an official guest of the Foreign Ministry and the Japan-China Economic Cooperation Association.

While in Tokyo he held talks with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and other government officials as well as business leaders. He also made a sightseeing tour of the ancient city of Kyoto and other points of interest in Western Japan.

DPRK DELEGATION VISITS FUZHOU 5 APR

OW161005 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the six-member DPRK delegation led by Vice Minister Chon In-chol of the Korean Foreign Ministry, arrived in Fuzhou for a friendly visit on the morning of 5 April. The delegation was accompanied by Yang Zhenya, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. The delegation was met at the airport by Nan Jiang, deputy secretary general of the provincial people's government, and Lin Wangzhong, deputy director of the foreign affairs office in the province.

In the afternoon, all members of the good-will delegation from the DPRK Foreign Ministry toured the scenic spots at Gushan Mountain and visited the Fuzhou city Bodiless lacquerware factory no. 1. Vice Minister Chon In-chol wrote on a visitors' book "May the friendship between Korea and China last forever" on behalf of the Korean delegation.

On the evening of 5 April, Wen Fushan, vice governor of the provincial people's government, met with and feted the Korean guests at the Xihu guesthouse. The host and the guests held a cordial conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

The good-will delegation from the DPRK Foreign Ministry left Fuzhou this morning via plane for Beijing.

REPORTAGE ON CLASHES ALONG SRV BORDER

SRV 'Armed Provocations'

OW161108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 16 Apr 83

["Vietnam Continues Armed Provocations Against China" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese authorities have continued armed provocations against Chinese border areas in the last few days in disregard of China's repeated warnings and protests, XINHUA learns from Chinese departments concerned today.

Chinese frontier guards were forced to fire back, XINHUA is told.

Of late, the Vietnamese authorities while playing the political tricks of preparing for "partial troop withdrawal" and proposing the convocation of a "regional conference," dispatched large hordes of aggressor troops in Kampuchea to launch brutal attacks, killing innocent refugees and residents and destroying peaceful villages there. They flagrantly intruded into Thailand in a deliberate act to create tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

Meanwhile, upon orders of the Vietnamese authorities Vietnamese troops arrogantly stepped up armed provocations against and intrusions into Chinese border areas. They killed Chinese frontier guards and inhabitants with rifle and artillery fire and seriously disrupted the normal production and life of the local people, inflicting heavy losses in life and property on them. All this aroused indignation of the Chinese frontier guards and inhabitants.

The Chinese frontier guards were forced to fire back at the Vietnamese provocations and are closely watching the development of the situation.

Guangxi Artillery Fires 16 Apr

OW161111 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 16 Apr 83

["Chinese Frontier Guards Fire Back at Vietnamese Troops" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Guangxi frontier, April 16 (XINHUA correspondent Ai Pu) -- Chinese frontier artillery corps in Guangxi today fired back at the Vietnamese troops that had conducted repeated armed provocations against Chinese border areas in the last few days, in defense of the people in border areas and their property and spring plowing.

The shelling began this morning. Reports from the artillery observation post said that the shelling hit and destroyed earth defense works of the Vietnamese troops.

The border people were overjoyed at and hailed the counter-attack.

Chinese frontier guards told XINHUA that since the busy spring plowing season set in, Guangxi border areas constantly suffered from Vietnamese troops' harassment and intrusions.

In March alone, Vietnamese aggressors conducted more than 50 armed provocations against the border areas, killing and wounding several Chinese frontier guards and civilians.

In the first half of April, the Vietnamese troops increased their armed provocations, seriously threatening the lives and property of the Chinese border inhabitants and disrupting their production activities.

Chinese border inhabitants came to the frontier guards these days, telling them about the crimes committed by the Vietnamese troops and urging them to fire back in defense.

Yunnan Artillery Fires 17 Apr

OW170842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 17 Apr 83

["Chinese Frontier Guards at Yunnan Border Fire Back at Vietnamese Troops" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Yunnan frontier, April 17 (XINHUA correspondent Li Shiyuan) -- Chinese frontier artillery corps in Yunnan this morning fired back at the Vietnamese troops that had conducted armed provocations in the Chinese border areas.

According to a report from the forward command post, the shelling destroyed the enemy's surface fortifications. The Vietnamese position is in a mess. The bombardment is still going on.

The Chinese frontier guards in Yunnan were compelled to fire back at the Vietnamese troops. Since the latter half of March, the Vietnamese troops had repeatedly fired at Chinese border areas, killing Chinese border inhabitants working in the fields. In the meantime, Vietnamese special agents sneaked into Chinese border areas to set fire to the mountains. According to incomplete statistics, more than 600 hectares of woods, bamboo groves and rubber trees were burned by the Vietnamese. The enemy agents also destroyed telecommunication wires and houses of Chinese border inhabitants.

RENMIN RIBAO Warns SRV

OW161856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 16 Apr 83

["PEOPLE'S DAILY Warns Vietnamese Authorities" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY in a commentator's article today warns the Vietnamese authorities against their intolerable provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border. The article says that it is absolutely just and necessary for the Chinese frontier guards to hit back at the attackers.

Full text of the article reads:

The Vietnamese authorities, ignoring the protests and warnings of the Chinese Government, recently made repeated military provocations in the Sino-Vietnamese border regions and incursions into Chinese territory, killing and wounding Chinese frontier guards and border residents, disrupting the normal life and production of the local people and threatening China's security. Such wanton provocations have reached intolerable proportions. The Chinese frontier guards have been compelled to make counter attacks. Such an action taken by the Chinese frontier guards is absolutely just and necessary.

The intensified provocations in the Sino-Vietnamese border regions by the Vietnamese authorities are closely coordinated with their large-scale military offensive in the Kampuchean-Thai border regions. This is not the first time they have done this. While launching the large-scale intrusion into Kampuchea, the Vietnamese troops made unbridled military incursions into Chinese territory on the Sino-Vietnamese border. In the past few years, whenever Hanoi took large-scale aggressive military operations in Kampuchea, the situation in the Sino-Vietnamese border would become tense because of Vietnamese troops' stepped-up provocations. It is obvious that the Vietnamese authorities tried, by so doing, to divert the attention of the world community in order to cover up their crimes of aggression in Kampuchea. On this occasion, the Vietnamese authorities have resorted to their old trick. While launching a massive attack in the Kampuchean-Thai border regions, slaughtering refugees and intruding into Thai territory, thus aggravating tension in the border regions, they have stepped up provocations in the Sino-Vietnamese border and incursions into Chinese territory and at the same time made false charges against China for alleged "encroachment upon Vietnamese territory", in an attempt to shift onto the Chinese side the responsibility for the worsening situation in the Sino-Vietnamese border regions. The Vietnamese authorities must not be allowed to go on playing such odious and cunning tricks.

To extricate themselves from the predicament over the Kampuchean problem, the Vietnamese authorities recently made a promise of the so-called "annual troop withdrawal," and then repeated the proposals of "regional talks" and "dialogue between two groups of countries (between the ASEAN members and the Indochinese countries)."

After these plots fell through, the Vietnamese authorities began to create tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border, and exert military pressure on the ASEAN countries. Meanwhile Vietnam's supporter publicly made the charge that Thailand should be held responsible for the tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

China has all along supported the stern stand of the ASEAN countries against the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and resolutely supported the people of Thailand in their struggle against the Vietnamese intrusion. Because of this, the Vietnamese authorities have increased provocations on the Chinese-Vietnamese border in an attempt to tie up China and prevent her from supporting the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea and Thailand. But the Vietnamese authorities have miscalculated. Their soft and hard tactics can neither cheat nor intimidate the Chinese people.

The counter-attacks by the Chinese frontier guards are both a forceful blow to the arrogance of the Vietnamese authorities and a serious warning against their ambitions of regional hegemonism.

China has always stood for the establishment of friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and Vietnam is no exception. The Chinese-Vietnamese border used to be a friendly border. China is not responsible for the deterioration of the Sino-Vietnamese relations. A traditional, profound friendship has existed between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

The Chinese frontier guards have been forced to make the counter-attacks against the Vietnamese authorities' military provocations. Sino-Vietnamese relations can get improved so long as the Vietnamese authorities give up their policy of aggression and expansion and stop their anti-China activities. We warn the Vietnamese authorities: The military provocations and aggression against China must be stopped at once.

COMMENTARY SAYS SRV, USSR CAUSE AREA TENSION

HK180942 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0825 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Commentary by Tang Tianri: "Who Should be Responsible?"]

[Text] Since the end of March, the "hot spot" in Southeast Asia has become still hotter: the Vietnamese Army has launched a large-scale dry-season offensive, which has been delayed on account of the nonaligned summit, and attacked the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea; they have continually slaughtered Kampuchean refugees in the Thai-Kampuchean border region; they have continually intruded into Thailand, seriously threatening that country's security; and they have stepped up armed provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Who in fact should bear responsibility for this tense situation? The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry recently handed a memorandum to the Thai Embassy in Hanoi, stating: "Thailand should bear full responsibility for the tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border." The Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMENYA then said that Thailand must "bear a considerable part of the responsibility for all the happenings on the Thai-Kampuchean border." Although there were slight differences in wording, the essence in shifting the responsibility onto others and reversing right and wrong were one and the same. This obviously has no leg to stand on. The incidents mentioned above were all caused by the Vietnamese Army; should not the Vietnamese authorities be the first to bear responsibility for this tension?

However, why does Vietnam, beset as it is with so many internal and external difficulties, dare to ignore the warnings of world opinion and go on acting perversely in this way? Very clearly, without Soviet support, such lawless arrogance on the part of the Vietnamese authorities would be unthinkable. There is no secret about this.

Before the Vietnamese Army launched this offensive, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa visited a number of countries in Southeast Asia. He demanded that the ASEAN states recognize "the present fait accompli in Kampuchea" and said that Vietnam "can only hold a dialogue with ASEAN on this basis." He warned that if this could not be done, "Vietnam will not pull out even if it has to pay an enormous price in Kampuchea." In coordination with its diplomatic moves, the Soviet Union shipped an endless stream of arms by sea to the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, including T-54 and T-55 tanks, 130 mm artillery, toxic chemical shells, AE-28 ground-to-air missiles and multibarrel rocket-launchers, thus providing military support for Vietnam in launching this dry-season offensive.

Not long after the offensive started, Kapitsa again visited a number of ASEAN countries. On this occasion he repeated his demand that ASEAN states stop supporting the anti-Vietnamese resistance forces in Kampuchea and hold a "dialogue" with Vietnam. What was different this time was that he threatened interference and subversion in the ASEAN countries.

According to the Thai press, he said to Singapore leaders: "If the ASEAN states continue to oppose Hanoi's policies in the region, Vietnam will take retaliatory action and support rebel organizations in the ASEAN countries." Kapitsa's words immediately evoked a storm of censure in the ASEAN countries as soon as they were reported. Seeing the situation was not too good, Moscow had the Soviet Embassy in Thailand issue a vaguely-worded statement on 8 April stating that this censure was "a slander against Soviet Foreign policy." However Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan explicitly testified on 13 April that Kapitsa had personally told him that unless the ASEAN countries came up with a way of solving their differences with Vietnam, then Vietnam would be prepared to supply arms to subversive elements in the ASEAN states.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach made this kind of threat last year. But this is the first time that anyone can remember the Soviet Union making such a threat. This is another type of support it had rendered Vietnamese aggression.

This threat made by the Soviet Union has current and long-term implications.

-- The current one is to put pressure on Thailand and other ASEAN countries to force them to accept the fait accompli of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, so as to consolidate the forward base already gained in Kampuchea. This is the first step.

-- If this step succeeds, the next one will be to treat the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea as an "example," and concoct similar things one by one in certain ASEAN states, thus placing the ASEAN countries under Vietnamese control. This accords with the interests of the Soviet strategy of southward advance. In this sense, this is not just an empty threat but a genuine latent factor for future turmoil in Southeast Asia.

Hence, whether from the immediate or the long-term sense, the Soviet Union bears unshirkable responsibility for the tension in Southeast Asia.

However, so long as the first step plan of Vietnamese annexation of Kampuchea does not succeed, the second step can be thwarted. Therefore the support of the ASEAN countries and the peoples of the whole world for the struggle of the Kampuchean patriotic armed forces in resistance to Vietnamese aggression is extremely important not just for peace and security in Southeast Asia but also for peace and stability in the whole world.

WAN LI WELCOMES DK'S SIHANOUK IN BEIJING

Reaffirms Support of DK

0W171624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government supports the Kampuchean people in their resistance to Vietnamese invaders, said Acting Premier Wan Li here today.

Speaking at a banquet welcoming President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea and Madame Sihanouk here this evening, the acting premier spoke highly of the friendship between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples. He also condemned the Vietnamese invaders for their brutal actions in Kampuchea.

"With their tricks exposed," the acting premier said, "the Vietnamese aggressors resorted to brutal acts by launching attacks along the Thai-Kampuchean border, killing innocent Kampuchean people.

"The aggression committed by the Vietnamese authorities has drawn strong protests from the world community," Wan Li said.

He said the Chinese Government has lodged strong protests against the actions of the Vietnamese invaders. He praised President Sihanouk for his patriotism while his country is in distress.

President Sihanouk said: "The Chinese people always stand on the side of and give firm support without preconditions to the Kampuchean people by various means whenever the Kampuchean people and myself are in distress."

Sihanouk said that the Vietnamese launched "brutal attacks" against Kampuchea recently. "The Kampuchean Army and people are carrying out a resolute struggle under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

"We will never compromise, nor be fooled by Vietnamese tricks. No matter how long the struggle will be, the Kampuchean Army and people are determined to resolutely carry through to the end the struggle for national independence and territorial integrity," he declared.

In the name of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Sihanouk expressed his appreciation for the political, diplomatic and military measures adopted by the Thai and Chinese Governments against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to maintain the dignity of their countries.

"The measures taken by the two governments are just and have greatly inspired and supported the struggle of the Kampuchean people and army," he said.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk arrived here this morning from Pyongyang by train. Ngapoi Nagawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, greeted them at the railway station. Sihanouk thanked the Chinese Government for the basket of flowers presented to him to mark Democratic Kampuchea's National Day.

Present at the banquet were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme; Qian Changzhao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Fu Hao, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; and Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Pich Cheang, Kampuchean ambassador to China, and his wife were also on hand.

Talks With Sihanouk 18 Apr

OW181000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Acting Premier Wan Li spoke highly today of Norodom Sihanouk's decision to return soon to Kampuchea again at the crucial moment of his people's sufferings to further encourage and boost their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

During the talks held here this morning, Samdech Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, disclosed that he is going home shortly after to further boost the anti-Vietnamese struggle which he believes will win the final victory.

The Kampuchean people and Army have won victories in their recent counter-attacks against the Vietnamese invaders, Wan Li said. "The struggle is bitter and protracted, but we firmly believe that the Kampuchean people will surely win final victory over the aggressors with the just support of the international community," he said.

Samdech Sihanouk expressed his heart-felt gratitude for the Chinese Government's support for the Kampuchean people. He said that they will never forget the friendly sentiments shown by the Chinese Communist Party, the government and the people.

The two sides also exchanged views on matters of common concern.

Present on the occasion were Fu Hao, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; Liu Shuqing, assistant foreign minister; and Pech Cheang, Kampuchean ambassador to China.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS KAMPUCHEA'S NATIONAL DAY

OW161424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1413 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- A reception marking the 8th anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea was given here this afternoon by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Democratic Kampuchea Friendship Association.

In a toast, Wang Bingnan, president of the people's friendship association, hailed the Kampuchean people for "defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice in their heroic resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors and winning one victory after another during the past year."

He said: "The recent large-scale armed incursions by the Vietnamese across the Thai-Kampuchean border served only to further reveal their ambition for aggression and expansion.

"We hope the heroic Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the Kampuchean Coalition Government, will strengthen their unity and drive all the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea," Wang Bingnan said.

Pich Cheang, Democratic Kampuchea's ambassador to China, described the Kampuchean people's growing efforts for national liberation in the military, political and diplomatic fields.

"In order to realize the Kampuchean people's sacred cause," the ambassador said, "the Kampuchean National Army and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will continue to hold aloft the banner of national unity, strengthen themselves and win complete victory in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors to re-establish an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country."

Present at the reception were Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Liu Kai, assistant chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

YE, ZHAO GREET CGDK LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK161130 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text" of 16 April greetings message from Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, to Democratic Kampuchean leaders]

[Text] To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Kampuchea:

On the occasion of the eighth National Day of Democratic Kampuchea, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, we extend warmest greetings and best wishes to you and, through you, to the CGDK and the fraternal Kampuchean people.

In the past year, the Kampuchean patriotic armed forces launched guerrilla attacks on various battlefields throughout the country. They fought valiantly against the Vietnamese aggressors, smashed various enemy operations and expanded the liberated zone. The Kampuchean patriotic forces and people endured serious tests and trials in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The entire situation has developed more favorably for the Kampuchean people with every passing day.

The fact that the three Kampuchean patriotic forces joined hands under the banner of resisting the Vietnamese aggressors and formed the CGDK constitutes a new step of development in the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors over the past year.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government enjoys the sincere support of the Kampuchean people in the country and extensive sympathy and support in the international arena. The coalition government is expanding its role more effectively.

At present, although the Vietnamese authorities are in a difficult situation, still they persist in adhering to their aggressive and expansionist policy. They have played all kinds of political tricks on the one hand and launched a military offensive along the Kampuchean-Thai border on the other. However, none of these activities can keep them from final defeat. The just struggle of the Kampuchean people enjoys the firm support of the Chinese people and all peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples throughout the world.

We are convinced that, under the leadership of the CGDK, the Kampuchean people through their firm unity and persistent struggle, will certainly realize the sacred aspiration of the Kampuchean nation in driving all the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchean territory and seizing final victory in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and for national salvation.

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council

Beijing, 16 April 1983

RENNMIN RIBAO ON SUSPENSION OF JORDAN-PLO TALKS

HK150954 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 83 p 6

[Commentary by reporters Chen Jichang and Zhou Guoming: "Why Are the Jordan-PLO Talks Shelved?"]

[Text] The 10-day-long talks between Jordan and the PLO concluded with no agreement being reached.

The talks have been a noticeable event on the political stage of the Middle East and were regarded as a round of "decisive talks." On 1 September last year, U.S. President Reagan put forward a proposal for peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem. According to this proposal, a Palestinian political entity which is associated to Jordan would be established on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Not long after Reagan put forward his proposal, Arab nations adopted a resolution at their summit held in Fes, Morocco, and posed an Arab plan for attaining peace in the Middle East. The Fes plan reiterated that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people and required that the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and an independent Palestinian state be recognized. Because of some major changes in the Mideast situation, brought about by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the emergence of the two Middle East peace plans, relations between Jordan and the PLO, which were once frigid, have shown marked improvement.

From October last year to January this year, leaders of Jordan and the PLO held four rounds of talks and reached some "principled agreements" on future federate relations and on taking common action with regard to the Middle East problem. In late December last year, when King Husayn visited the United States, President Reagan urged Jordan to join in the Middle East peace talks and suggested that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation might be organized to participate in the talks. King Husayn indicated that a decision on this point could be made only after talking with PLO leaders. The recent round of Jordan-PLO talks, therefore, was regarded as a round of "crucial talks" which might decide the common position and actions of Jordan and the PLO with regard to the Middle East peace talks.

The reason for the failure of the recent talks to reach an agreement may be attributed to many factors. A "principled difference" exists between the PLO and Jordan in their attitudes toward the Reagan proposal and the Middle East peace talks. Jordan has agreed to join in the Middle East peace talks on the basis of the Reagan proposal, because it fears that Israel will continue to consolidate and expand its settlements on the West Bank and in Gaza Strip so as to force Arab nations and the Palestinian people to accept this fait accompli. On the other hand, the PLO indicated that the 16th meeting of the National Council of Palestine held in Algiers in February made a resolution on the Reagan proposal and the Middle East peace talks and that the PLO must adhere to the principles of this resolution. That is, they must insist on having the right to self-determination and an independent state, and the Fes resolution must be the minimum program for Arab actions concerning the Middle East problem. Palestine will not authorize anyone else to enter into the peace negotiations as its representative. Therefore, the PLO refuses to join in the Middle East peace negotiations on the basis of the Reagan proposal.

Different opinions over whether to join in the negotiations also exist within the PLO. It is said that some members of the organization have indicated that a joint Jordan-PLO delegation can be organized to participate in the negotiation so long as the United States ensures that the Palestinians have the right to self-determination and an independent state. However, others insisted on rejecting the Reagan proposal and opposing the participation in the "talks of the Camp David style."

Another reason for the fruitlessness of the Jordan-PLO talks is the difference of opinion over the participation in the peace negotiations by Jordan and the PLO among other Arab nations. Quite a few nations have hoped that the Jordan-PLO talks might reach a compromise proposal to "coordinate the Fes plan and the Reagan scheme." Egypt held that the Reagan proposal provides the "best way" for a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem. Saudi Arabia indicated that it will support any agreement reached in the Jordan-PLO talks. Morocco raised a proposal to hold another special Arab summit, through which it tried to promote the Jordan-PLO talks toward an agreement. However, Syria resolutely opposed the Reagan proposal and described it as "a path leading to Arab capitulation" like the Camp David agreement. Observers here believe that the Syrian attitude has considerable influence on the Middle East peace talks.

However, the fundamental reason for the suspension of the Jordan-PLO talks lies in the stubborn position of Israel, which persists in hindering the peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem, and the erroneous policy of the United States, which is always partial to Israel. Israel has rejected both the Fes plan and the Reagan proposal. The United States, on one hand, requests Jordan and Palestine to join in the negotiations and, on the other, excludes the PLO from entering into the talks as the representative of the Palestinian people, and refuses to recognize the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and an independent state. A high-ranking U.S. official admitted that the decision the United States wants King Husayn and 'Arafat to make is a "self-fatal decision."

Although the Jordan-PLO talks here encountered some setbacks for the time being, both sides indicate they will continue to strengthen their relationship and attach importance to the development of Jordan-PLO relations. Jordan and Palestine share common fates in history and both peoples are bound together by ties of fraternal friendship. It is hoped that the suspension of the recent Jordan-PLO talks is only an episode of the historical process and that Jordan and Palestine will join hands and move toward integration.

GOOD-WILL DELEGATION VISITS ETHIOPIA

0W161441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1423 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 16 (XINHUA) -- A five-member delegation of the Chinese Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries arrived here yesterday for a 10 day visit to Ethiopia at the invitation of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee (EPSC).

The delegation, led by Liu Genying, deputy president of the association, was greeted by Secretary-General of the EPSC Tibebu Shiferaw and Chinese Ambassador Zhao Yuan.

In talks held between the EPSC officials and the Chinese delegation, both sides wished further promotion of the friendship between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation this morning paid a visit to the All-Ethiopia Peasants' Association and was briefed on the political, economic and educational development in Ethiopia's countryside.

REMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON EFFECTS OF REFORMS

HK151510 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "New Organs Must Have a New Atmosphere"]

[Text] We cannot succeed in anything unless we have a definite aim and a kind of tenacity characterized by not stopping until we reach our goal. What is our aim in carrying out organizational reforms? The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee has clearly pointed out that it is to raise work efficiency, economic returns and labor productivity. All localities, departments and units in which new organs have already been established must make continuous efforts to realize the "raise in three aspects." Only thus can a new atmosphere be brought about and a new situation gradually created.

People have happily found that in some departments and units in which the organizational reform was started earlier, a new atmosphere has emerged through structural streamlining, reorganization of leading bodies, the establishment of rules and regulations and through improving the style of thinking. Today, our paper carries a report on the high efficiency and good quality of the organizational and construction work achieved by the Nei Monggol Coal Industrial Joint Corporation in Northeast China. This is an inspiring example. Of course, how this new corporation will carry out its work in the future has yet to be proved, but from the process of the organization and construction of this corporation we can see that the Coal Ministry and other relevant departments have not taken as their final goal just the promulgation of the plan for streamlining structure and the establishment of the new leading body. Instead, they have continued the reform and are working hard to strive for better economic results, higher speed, more financial resources and building spiritual civilization. This must be energetically encouraged.

At the same time, people can also see that some departments and units have slackened after the first step of the reform. There has been no great improvement or new atmosphere in their work. Such phenomena as bureaucratism, irresponsibility and red tape still occur, and the thinking of "there being strength in numbers" has revived in these departments and units. Several units have even tried every possible means to set up new organs and increase staff. Thus, symptoms of retrogression have appeared. Of course, the concrete situations in these units vary. But they are all running counter to the purpose and requirements of the organizational reform. It is necessary to remind the comrades in these departments and units to examine the work in their specific departments or units with the requirement of "raising in three aspects" and, in light of their realities, adopt effective measures to push forward the organizational reform in a down-to-earth manner.

What problems should we solve at present in order to maintain and develop the achievements of the organizational reform at the previous stage and to turn the demands of the CPC Central Committee on creating a new situation into reality? Generally speaking, it is first necessary to conscientiously and systematically sum up the experiences of our specific departments and units in accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and, under the guidance of the party's general line and general policy for the new period, to get rid of the convention and practice of sticking to old ways, and attach great importance to studying the new situation and new problems, and to correct guiding ideology in vocational work. If we do not earnestly solve this problem, do not foster the idea of everything for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people, do not endeavor to promote the reform and do not actually serve the grassroots and the people, and if we shirk responsibility to one another and even support backward people, a new atmosphere can never be realized in spite of our new organs and new leading bodies.

Second, it is necessary to firmly grasp the establishment and perfection of the system of personal responsibility in the organs in accordance with professional requirements and the principle of unity between responsibility and power, and to strictly carry out the system evaluating cadres on the basis of the actual achievements they have scored in carrying out the responsibility system. It is necessary to resolutely oppose departmentalization and bureaucratism and to investigate and seriously deal with negligence and dereliction of duty. Third, those units which have not yet decided on the size of the leading bodies must do so as soon as possible. However, those that have already decided on the number of organs and staff should not randomly establish additional organs or increase the staff. What shall we do when there are fewer cadres and more jobs after streamlining the organizations? The only answer is to raise our leadership level and improve our work method or promote capable people. We must not randomly add deputy positions under the pretext of "tasks being heavy" and thus surpass the authorized size of leading bodies. Otherwise, the old disease of "there being strength in numbers" will emerge again. Fourth, if the cadres who have decided to retire or to leave their posts for convalescence have not yet gone through formalities, the work in this respect must also be firmly grasped. With regard to arrangements for the old cadres who have retired, it is necessary to conscientiously implement relevant documents and actively create new methods and find new ways. Attention must be paid to summarizing and popularizing the experiences of the old cadres who are still at or have left their posts and who have, with all their hearts and might, supported the work of the young cadres who have just been promoted to leading posts. Fifth, it is necessary to give play to the role of those cadres who are surplus after the number of staff is determined in light of concrete conditions. As to those who have a comparatively low cultural level but are still young and healthy and have been doing well in their work, it is necessary to organize them to study with concentrated energy for 2 or 3 years so that they can better work for the people in the future.

CIVIL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN BEIJING

Chen Pixian's Address

0W171325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1035 GMT 16 Apr 83

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Li Chenghua and XINHUA reporters Qu Jianchong and Chen Yan]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- In his speech at the eighth national conference on civil affairs, Chen Pixian, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, today called on party committees and people's governments at all levels to pay attention to the work in handling civil affairs and to effectively strengthen their leadership over this work.

After expounding on the importance of this work, he pointed out: Civil affairs departments are tasked with strengthening the grassroots organs of state power and setting up residents' and villagers' committees, which have a direct bearing on the development of socialist democracy, the strengthening of the socialist legal system, the development of the socialist economy and the consolidation of the people's democratic dictatorship. He said: Civil affairs departments take on all such work as providing disaster relief and social relief in urban and rural areas as well as helping poor people, seeing to it that childless and infirm old persons enjoy the five guarantees [guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses by the people's commune], marriage registration, and the reform of funeral and interment practices. The 1 billion people across the country would be affected if comrades of the civil affairs departments did not work hard to handle such affairs well.

The work in handling civil affairs also has a direct bearing on the Army. The consolidation of the People's Army would be affected if the civil affairs departments failed to give special care to disabled servicemen and family members of soldiers and to make proper arrangements for the placement and education of demobilized and retired servicemen. He said: Civil affairs cadres at various levels must have a clear understanding of the heavy responsibilities on their shoulders, work harder and do their bit in developing socialist democracy, guaranteeing people a secure life and mobilizing all positive factors.

Chen Pixian stressed: Leading party and government departments must strengthen their leadership over the work in handling civil affairs. They should include civil affairs on their agendas, periodically hear briefings by civil affairs departments and timely solve problems in this regard.

He pointed out: The most important condition for handling civil affairs well is to strengthen the building of civil affairs departments organizationally. In the current organizational reform, it is necessary to conscientiously do a good job in staffing the leading bodies of civil affairs departments, to strengthen the building of the ranks of civil affairs cadres and to maintain the relative stability of these ranks. Where conditions permit, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should support civil affairs departments in setting up schools for civil affairs cadres in order to strengthen their training and to raise their professional level.

All representatives attending a national meeting to commend advanced funeral parlors and individual undertakers attended today's conference.

Leaders Meet Representatives

0W161431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- Comrades Peng Zhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Chen Pixian and Cheng Zihua this afternoon met with all the comrades attending the eighth national civil affairs conference and all the representatives to the commendation meeting for the advanced collectives and workers of the nation's funeral service units in the Great Hall of the People and had their photograph taken with them.

Township Governments Set Up

0W161837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- Over 1,000 township governments have been set up in China's rural areas as people's communes have completed separation of government administration from economic management in more than 100 counties and districts, according to a national conference on civil affairs in session here now. An official in charge of the conference told XINHUA today that experiments are being undertaken in 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in line with China's Constitution.

Article 95 of the Constitution says: "People's congresses and people's governments are established in provinces, municipalities directly under the central government, counties, cities, municipal districts, townships and nationality townships and towns."

People's communes, the basic rural organization combining government administration with management of the collective economy, were set up in 1958. This led to abolition of townships as the basic organization of political power in the rural areas.

The official said that with appropriate reform of the economic system over the past few years the peasants are responsible for production and benefit. This economic initiative requires adjustment of the commune set-up.

Establishment of township government leaves people's communes and production brigades and teams the responsibility of economic affairs.

There are still more than 54,000 people's communes in the countryside, which combine government administration with economic management. Township governments are expected to be set up all over the country when experience is gathered from the current experiment. The national conference of civil affairs has been called by the Chinese Ministry of Civil Affairs.

Move Villagers' Committees

OW150933 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] This morning, station reporter (Liu Zhenmin) learned from the eighth national conference on civil affairs that villagers' committees will be gradually set up in residential areas of our country's vast countryside in accordance with the provision of the new Constitution. The villagers' committees are grassroot autonomous organizations of the masses. The chairman, vice chairmen and members of each villagers' committee are elected by the residents. The villagers' committees manage public affairs and social services in their areas, mediate civil disputes, help maintain public order and convey residents' opinions and demands and make suggestions to the people's government. At present, these committees are being set up in selected localities on a trial basis before establishing more in other areas in general.

CPC, STATE COUNCIL URGE FEWER VICTORY MEETINGS

OW170536 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0019 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- In a circular issued recently, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council urged party, government and military leading organs and mass bodies in all localities to hold fewer victory and commendation meetings.

The circular pointed out: At present, there are too many victory activities and commendation meetings in all localities, and their scale has grown larger and larger. This tendency affects production and work badly, and brings difficulties to advanced producers and model workers who will inevitably divorce themselves from the masses if the situation continues. In addition, money has been unnecessarily wasted.

The circular urged all departments in all localities to pay attention to this situation and strictly control it. With regard to publicity for advanced personages and collectives, the principal means should be newspapers, magazines, radio broadcasts and television. Generally speaking, it is not necessary to hold meetings or launch celebration activities. It is not necessary to invite key leading comrades to be present, make speeches, receive the commended and pose with them for photos so that they can concentrate their energies on their work.

The circular also urged all departments in all localities to examine all scheduled victory, commendation and work meetings and make efforts to cancel as many of them as possible or, if they must be held, hold them jointly. In addition, if a meeting can be held with a few representatives in attendance, then it is not necessary to dispatch all personnel concerned to attend the meeting. It is necessary to seriously improve work methods and style. It is necessary to simplify all activities and emphasize practical results.

JIEFANG RIBAO ARTICLE PRAISES DENG XIAOPING

OW151003 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] The 14 April JIEFANG RIBAO carries in its special Jiefang Column an article by (Chen Jianfang). The article says: Prior to the Spring Festival this year, Comrad ; Deng Xiaoping and Zhuo Lin [Deng's wife] went sightseeing in Huqin, a scenic spot in Suzhou, without being accompanied by any provincial or municipal leading comrades. Comrade Xiaoping chatted cordially with the tourists while enjoying the scenery at the (Wanjing) mountain villa. The tourists deeply appreciated Comrade Deng Xiaoping's fine style of maintaining close links with the masses.

As our country is stepping up the four modernizations today, many problems need to be solved and the leading cadres at all levels are burdened with arduous tasks. Wouldn't it adversely affect our work and the progress of the four modernizations if leading comrades at higher level who care about ostentation and extravagance want to have many attendants around them when they travel and keep many guests in their company when they are at home, thus necessitating leading comrades at the grassroots level to waste much time and energy in keeping them company?

The article says: To do away with the practice of keeping high-level comrades company, the leading cadres themselves must first assume an attitude that they became officials only for the purpose of serving the people. Like Comrade Xiaoping, they must forget about ostentation and extravagance, wanting no subordinates to keep them company. As for the subordinates at the grassroots level, they must have the courage to do away with the practice of keeping their superiors company.

13 TAIWAN DEPUTIES ELECTED TO SIXTH NPC

OW151624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Thirteen Taiwan compatriots were selected deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress in the Taiwan Hall of the Great Hall of the People today. The number of deputies representing the nearly 22,000 Taiwan compatriots on the mainland in the NPC is the same as in the last congress although the total number of deputies has been reduced by 500. The 13 deputies were elected by secret ballot by more than 100 representatives of Taiwan compatriots from various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The representatives nominated 17 candidates through consultation at a meeting yesterday.

At the end of the election, Lin Liyun, convener of the meeting and chairman of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, told XINHUA that the deputies representing Taiwan compatriots would "work hard for the prosperity of the country and the peaceful reunification of the motherland." She is also vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation.

Fan Zengsheng, who returned from the United States to settle on the mainland in 1980, said that his election as an NPC deputy has given him a more active role in state affairs. Fan pledged to work hard to fulfill his duty and contribute to the modernization of the country. He is now an economist in the Shanghai Harbor Administration.

The other 11 deputies are: Lu Guosong, a staff member in the Fujian Provincial People's Government; Tian Fuda, vice-chairman of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; Liu Caipin, associate researcher at the Nanjing Zijinshan (Purple Mountain) Observatory; Jiang Shuisheng, vice-chairman of the Hubei Provincial Association of Taiwan Compatriots and chief engineer at a factory in Wuhan; Li Zhimin, vice-chairman of the Anhui Provincial Association of Taiwan Compatriots and an engineer; Li Chen, vice-president of Ji'nan University; Wu Guozhen, associate researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Qiu Baoyun, associate professor at the Liaoning Research Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine; Chen Musen, deputy director and associate professor of internal medicine at the Jishuitan Hospital in Beijing; Guo Pingtan, staff member of the China Travel Service; and Cai Zimin, cultural counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Japan.

CPC SECRETARIAT ON WOMEN'S FEDERATION WORK

OW171739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee has urged the women's federation to be a mass organization with full authority in protecting and educating women and children.

"Party committees at all levels must give practical, powerful support to the women's federation in its work," it said.

The Secretariat said that women's federations throughout the country should speak for women, and be adept at mobilizing public opinion and applying the law as a weapon in defense of the rights and interests of women and children.

The directive was issued to women's federation leaders from across the nation attending the standing committee session of the All-China Women's Federation, which opened here today.

The principal work of the women's federation is to defend the rights of women and children and emphasize the role of women in building socialist China.

The party Secretariat said: "Women's federations have done a great deal of work and made remarkable achievements in mobilizing and organizing women of the country to take an active part in the modernization drive and in protecting women's rights and the healthy growth of the children."

"Chinese women under the socialist system enjoy equal political rights with men as masters of the country. The state protects the rights and interests of women. But, China with its relatively backward economic and cultural development can not be expected to eliminate in a short period the influence left over from the old feudal society. On the other hand, there is still the corrosive effect of decadent capitalist ideas from abroad. As a result, rights and interests of women and children were infringed upon in some places."

The Secretariat called for a relentless struggle against discrimination and maltreatment of women.

"The women's federation should mobilize the whole society, including government departments, enterprises, Army units and schools, to pool efforts in cultivating and protecting the healthy growth of Chinese children," it said.

The secretariat also encouraged women's federations to forge close ties with the masses, work diligently and strive to develop women's movement in China to a higher stage.

KANG KEQING ADDRESSES WOMEN'S FEDERATION

OW180028 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1635 GMT 17 Apr 83

[By reporters Li Shangzhi and Sun Xiaoming]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the seventh enlarged session of the fourth standing committee of the All-China Women's Federation, Kang Keqing, chairman of the federation, said: The directive recently issued by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat concerning the women's federation work, which deals with the vital questions of the women's movement in China, has not only given a strong impetus to the work of women's federations at various levels but also created very good conditions for successfully convening the fifth national women's congress this fall. She urged women's federations at various levels to diligently study and resolutely implement the directive and, under the leadership of party committees at all levels and support and assistance from various circles, strive to create a new situation in the women's federation work.

The main tasks of the session are to transmit the directive issued by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and make preparations for the fifth national women's congress to be convened this fall.

Addressing the session, Kang Keqing said: The directive issued by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat has pointed out the principles and tasks of the women's federation work and shown the party's kind concern for women's federations at various levels and the broad masses of women. The vast numbers of women should live up to the expectations of the party, play a greater role in building socialist material and spiritual civilization, and work more actively to greet the convocation of the fifth national women's congress with concrete action.

Kang Keqing said: Protecting the rights and interests of women and children is an important matter concerning the stability, unity and prosperity of the Chinese nation. It is also an important matter for promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in our country and benefiting future generations. Touching upon certain phenomena of discrimination against women and infanticide in some localities, she said: The emergence of a few evil phenomena in such a large country as ours is not at all surprising and only explains that we Chinese women still need to wage an arduous struggle in our march ahead. In order to stop such evil phenomena, we must dare to face them squarely and expose them. The fact that the party and government sternly deals with such cases once they emerge shows the superiority of our socialist system and explains that the party, government and people will not tolerate the existence of such evil phenomena and that the women's movement in China is guaranteed and has a bright future.

Kang Keqing said: Women's federations at various levels must, under party leadership, be brave in defending the interests of women and children and resolutely struggling against evil persons and things that discriminate against or kill women and children. It is necessary to publicize good people and good things through various channels so that the protection of the rights and interests of women and children can become a new social practice with which everyone is concerned.

Luo Jieqiong, vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, transmitted the directive of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat at the session.

Attending the session on 17 April were chairmen of women's federations in all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, as well as responsible persons of departments concerned in the central authorities.

Huang Ganying, vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation presided over the 17 April meeting.

FEMALE INFANTICIDE CALLED 'INTOLERABLE CRIME'

OW160049 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman of the State Family Planning Commission today described female infanticide as an "intolerable crime" punishable by law. Commenting on stories about female infanticide appearing in the Chinese press, the spokesman said in an interview with XINHUA today that such cases, although few in number, do exist in certain localities and call for serious attention. The government is strongly opposed to such criminal actions and they have been dealt with according to the law. Their exposure in the press is part of the effort to mobilize public opinion to condemn such crimes, he said.

The spokesman drew attention to Article 49 of the Chinese Constitution which says that "children are protected by the state" and the "maltreatment of old people, women and children is prohibited." He also quoted Article 15 of the marriage law as saying: Infanticide by drowning and any other acts causing serious harm to infants are prohibited."

He recalled the point made by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report on the Sixth Five Year Plan at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress urging the country "to change radically the feudal attitude of viewing sons as better than daughters and regarding more sons as a sign of good fortune." The premier further stated: "The whole society should resolutely condemn the criminal activities of female infanticide and maltreatment of the mothers, and the judicial departments should resolutely punish the offenders according to law."

Answering a question about the ratio of male and female newborns in China, the spokesman said the overall situation was "fairly balanced." He listed the following figures obtained in a sample investigation (one per thousand) in 1982, showing the ratio for 1981 as 107.8:100 (taking female births as 100). The 1982 national census showed the ratio between males and females as 106.3:100.

The spokesman pointed out that the Chinese Government has upheld the principle of education and persuasion in implementing the family planning policy and tried in every way to enable the people to understand the necessity of birth control and its benefit to the country and the individual.

Government departments in health and medicine, science and education, with the help of the national women's and youth organizations, have made concerted efforts to give advice and technical assistance. Dramatists, opera singers, musicians and painters have been drawn into the campaign to publicize the importance of family planning.

It is with the understanding and support of its one billion people that China has been able to score such remarkable achievements in family planning, the spokesman said.

He said it was unreasonable for certain people abroad who doubted or even reproached China's family planning policy just because some cases of female infanticide were exposed and denounced in the Chinese press.

Everyone can understand that the occurrence of a social phenomenon does not necessarily mean that it represents the official government policy, the spokesman said.

China stands for a population growth that is in step with its economic development and pursues a policy for one-child families in the interests of the nation, the spokesman stressed. This policy has won international recognition for contributing to the world's effort to control population growth, he added.

He specially mentioned the effective assistance the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has given to China's effort to control population.

OFFICIAL ON SEX RATIO OF NEWBORNS, INFANTS

OW171307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Li Chengrui, director of the State Statistical Bureau, told XINHUA today that the sex ratio of newborn babies and infants in China is generally normal, except in a very few areas.

He said, according to the figures of the third national population census by manual tabulation, the sex ratio of the 1981 newborn babies in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions was 108.74 male against 100 female.

The data of the national population census showed that China's sex ratio by July 1, 1982, was 106.3 male against 100 female, Li Chengrui said. The sex ratio of the country's first national census in 1953 was 105.99 against 100 and that of the second national census in 1964 was 105.46 against 100. He concluded that the sex ratio in China is normal.

The latest figures tabulated by computers for 88.71 million people, a 10 percent sampling, in 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (the figures for Hebei, Yunnan and Shaanxi Provinces and the Tibet Autonomous Region are still under processing) indicate that the sex ratio of the newborns is 107.66 male against 100 female; 107.92 against 100 for the one-year-old infants; 107.44 against 100 for the two-year-old infants; 106.75 against 100 for the three-year-old infants; 106.38 against 100 for the four-year-old children; and 106.50 against 100 for the five-year-old children, Li Chengrui said.

In other words, he added, the sex ratio for the infants under three years old is 107.43 male against 100 female and that of the children under five years old is 107.09 against 100. "Generally speaking, the sex ratio of China's newborns and infants is normal," he said.

Taking Hubei Province as an example, Li Chengrui said, the sex ratio of the newborns is 105.52 male against 100 female, 105.89 against 100 for the infants under three years old and 105.79 against 100 for the children under five years old. In Xiaogan Prefecture of the province, the sex ratio for the newborns is 107.18 male against 100 female, 107.23 against 100 for the infants under three years old and 106.89 against 100 for the children under five years old. "This shows that the ratio in the prefecture is above the province's average, but by and large it is still normal," he said.

He pointed out that the sex ratio in some areas is a bit too high, which deserves attention. For instance, the ratio in Anhui Province for the newborn babies is 111.12 male against 100 female, 110.53 against 100 for the infants under three years old and 109.84 against 100 for the children under five years old.

Li Chengrui noted that lately in some areas, female babies were drowned or abandoned and that the cases in some communes or production brigades were quite serious. This has drawn the attention of the departments concerned and measures are being taken to deal with it seriously, he said.

He stressed that the sex ratio in China as a whole cannot be based on the figures of a commune, a production brigade or a city residential district. Correct judgment can only be made on the basis of large-scale investigation and scientific analysis, he added.

Li Chengrui explained that population statistics both in China and abroad show that male newborns generally outnumber female ones, with a ratio around 105 against 100, allowing a margin of 103 to 107 against 100. Since the mortality of male babies is higher than that of female babies, the number of males and females are almost the same when they enter marriage age. However, when they reach advanced age, females outnumber males because the mortality rate of males is higher.

TRACTOR PRODUCTION FALLS SHORT OF DEMAND

OW161410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1400 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- China produced 102,000 small tractors from January to March this year -- 44 percent more than in the same period of 1982 -- but the output still falls short of peasants' demand, according to the Agricultural Machinery Supply Corporation. One million tractors are now owned by peasant households in China, the corporation said. Just a few years ago, only rural collectives possessed tractors and farm machines.

Since 1979, China has instituted the agricultural responsibility system under which the peasants contract with the collectives to farm on a household basis. The subsequent growth of agricultural production and income and the new rural policies have enabled large numbers of peasants to purchase farm machines, including tractors, diesel engines, pumps and processing machines. For example, the total agricultural output value of Shandong Province reached more than 20 billion yuan in 1982, compared to 10.1 billion yuan in 1978. Peasants in the province spent 700 million yuan on farm machines last year. The province now has 264,000 tractors owned by communes, their sub-divisions or peasant households, 70 percent more than in 1978.

Anhui Province, a pioneer in practising the responsibility system, supplied peasants with 24,600 tractors in 1982. Peasant households bought another 6,000 tractors in the first quarter of this year, double the number in the same period of the preceding year. However, many peasants, with cash in hand, visited farm machinery factories in Hefei City, capital of the province, and asked to buy agricultural machines.

Using farm machines, many peasants have been freed from field work to undertake side-line occupations.

CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES RECEIVE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGIES

OW160553 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0052 GMT 14 Apr 83

[By reporter Zhang Chunting]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA) -- With a powerful technical force and very good equipment, the defense industry is playing a greater and greater role in aiding the development of the national economy. According to incomplete statistics, it has transferred some 220 new military industrial technologies and scientific research results to civilian industrial departments.

The new technologies and scientific research results transferred by the defense industry to light industrial, textile, petroleum, chemical, medical and health, agricultural and forestry, and other civilian departments fall roughly into seven or eight categories such as energy conservation, precision processing and forging, hydraulic sealing techniques, vacuum and low temperature techniques, telemetry and remote control, satellite remote sensing, and isotope techniques. Take energy conservation for instance. The 24 sets of aircraft turbine cooling devices ordered by major oilfields, such as the Daqing and Zhongyuan oilfields, from the Ministry of Aviation Industry will, after becoming operational, recover more than 100,000 tons of light hydrocarbon worth 50 or 60 million yuan annually. The heat pump evaporator developed by the Ministry of Nuclear Industry can save 80 to 90 percent in energy as compared with ordinary evaporators. The 1,000-watt industrial frequency furnace developed by the Ministry of Ordnance Industry can save energy and materials worth 4 million yuan annually. The space industry's heat pipe technique [re guan ji shu 3585 4619 2111 2611] which was adopted by the Ministry of Light Industry can generally recover 20 percent in waste heat.

The defense industrial departments have provided many new technologies and products of an advanced world level. With the precision forging technique for manufacturing gun barrels, the Ministry of Ordnance Industry has built 20,000 train axles for the Ministry of Railways and thus saved a considerable amount of foreign exchanges for imports. The oil well sucker rods produced by the Ministry of Ordnance Industry for the Ministry of Petroleum Industry rank first in quality among domestic products. The ministry produces 200,000 sucker rods for export and domestic use annually. The precision spare parts produced by the Ministry of Nuclear Industry and the Ministry of Aviation Industry for imported chemical fertilizer, chemical fiber equipment and for the 1.7-meter steel rolling machine of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company are worth 30 million yuan and thus save \$15 million in foreign exchanges annually.

YANG DEZHI, YU GIULI PRAISE PLA ATHLETES

OW162247 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff Department, Yu Giuli, director of the General Political Department, and other leading comrades met today with the PLA skiing team that performed well in the fifth national winter games as well as leaders of various PLA teams that will take part in the forthcoming national games. They encouraged all athletes to learn from the skiing team's fine style and spirit of stubborn struggle and to achieve outstanding results in the forthcoming national games.

The PLA skiing teams won 14 championships in 20 skiing events at the national winter games. In their speeches Yang Dezhi and Yu Giuli said: The skiing team got off to a good start and won honor for our Army. All other teams should learn from the skiing team, take the PLA's fine ideas and style to the competition grounds of the national games, gave a good account of themselves, display fine sportsmanship, win more titles and strive to be sportsmen of spiritual civilization.

Present at the meeting were Hua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Department; Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the General Logistics Department; and others.

WAN LI SPEAKS AT HOUSING CONSTRUCTION MEETING

OW151041 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 13 Apr 83

[By reporter Gu Mainan]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Wan Li said at a meeting held at the Great Hall of the People today that the issue concerning housing construction in China's urban and rural areas must be gradually resolved by reviewing the experiences accumulated and the lessons learned during the past 30 years and more, by taking into consideration our country's situation, by working in a practical manner and by adopting measures compatible with local conditions.

Vice Premier Wan Li presented this opinion at a meeting co-sponsored by the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission to review policies governing production of construction materials and construction technology as well as housing construction in urban and rural areas.

The meeting was chaired by Zhao Dongwan, director of the office of the scientific and technical leading group under the State Council.

Wan Li said: Housing problems in cities, especially in large cities, have become pressing problems that must be resolved. Housing construction plans must be formulated and construction technology must be appraised on a scientific basis. We must take city dwellers' work and livelihood into account and solve their housing problems in a manner appropriate to local conditions. Living quarters to be built in the future must be functional, economical and attractive. In addition to state investment, investment from various other sectors for housing construction should also be encouraged. Efforts must be exerted so that our country's problem of housing shortage can be resolved by the end of this century. With regard to housing construction in the rural areas, Vice Premier Wan Li hoped that scientists and technicians in cities will provide the rural areas technical guidance and help them train technical workers so that the traditional ways of housing construction in China's rural areas will gradually be replaced by applied modern science and technology.

During the week-long meeting, experts of departments concerned exchanged opinions extensively and made proposals regarding technical policies, construction materials and how to open new ways of construction in cities and rural areas.

They maintained that, since our country's economy will be fairly developed and the people's livelihood will be comparatively well-off by the end of this century, a housing construction target which is attainable and compatible with our national situation should be mapped out. To attain this target, huge investment from the state and funds raised by local authorities and enterprises themselves for urban housing construction are indispensable. These experts maintained that, in addition to such investments, other resources should also be tapped. They cited the following:

1. Large amounts of peasants' housing construction funds can be absorbed through providing them sets of construction components and technical service they need in building houses. Not only will this enhance the production of construction materials, it can also satisfy the peasants' needs in building their own houses.
2. Construction of housing units to be sold as commodity [shang ping zhu zhai 0794 0756 0145 1341] should be energetically developed in cities.
3. Urban housing development funds should be established.

Attending the meeting were leading members of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and other departments concerned.

SPRING FARMING REPORTED OFF TO GOOD START

0W171238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- While spring farming has begun in China's countryside, it is reported that the winter wheat crop in China's major growing areas is doing better than in last spring.

The Chinese peasants are better equipped for this year's farm work, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. They now have more cash, seeds and fodder grain for reinvestment. The total number of draft animals has increased and about one million peasant households have bought small tractors.

A survey of five provinces and one autonomous region, including Shanxi, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu and Zhejiang, shows that more than 800,000 agrotechnicians have been trained since last winter. Tens of thousands of technicians have signed contracts with peasants for providing technical service and for applying improved farming methods, according to the ministry.

The state commercial agencies plan to supply the peasants with 15 percent more chemical fertilizer this year than last, and more plastic sheets for farm use, insecticides and diesel oil are being shipped to the countryside.

From mid-March to early April, between ten to 30 millimeters of rain fell in the northern parts of the country, reaching 50 millimeters in some areas. This has alleviated drought and provided favorable conditions for winter wheat growth and spring farming.

Winter wheat was sown on over 20 million hectares last autumn, 660,000 hectares more than a year ago, while rapeseed acreage was reduced according to state plans. The area to be sown to grain crops this spring is also being enlarged by some 660,000 hectares in line with the principle of continuing to give keen attention to grain production.

I. 18 Apr 83

K 14

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In Henan and Shandong, the two leading wheat producing provinces, the growth of winter on over 80 percent of the 800,000 hectares of land sown to the crop has been classified as first or second grade, a proportion higher than in last spring.

WANG ZHEN INSPECTS GUANGDONG FACTORIES 16 APR

HK170211 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] CPC Central Committee Political Bureau member Comrade Wang Zhen inspected the Nanhai sponge furniture plant, Foshan City No 3 silk fabric plant and Foshan City No 1 radio plant on the morning of 16 April. During his inspection, Comrade Wang Zhen made detailed enquiries about the production situation in these plants and heard about their successes achieved through importing and digesting new technology and equipment. He inspected the production process and the products.

Comrade Wang Zhen expressed satisfaction with the achievements of these three factories in practicing an open-door policy and actively importing new technology. He urged them to further implement production responsibility systems, give full play to the role of scientists and technicians, rely on science and technology to vigorously develop production, arrange the workers' livelihood well, and make greater contributions to the four modernizations drive.

KANG SHIEN AT MEETING FOR ZHONGYUAN OILFIELD

OW171258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Zhengzhou, April 14 (XINHUA) -- China's Ministry of Petroleum Industry today called for nationwide coordination of research and work to develop the Zhongyuan oilfield, a major energy project during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-85).

Making this appeal at a meeting this morning, the ministry announced a plan which covers oil and gas exploration, development of oil and gas zones, oil and gas transportation, oil refining and construction of a petrochemical plant for multipurpose utilization.

Nationwide coordination is necessary, the meeting said, because geological conditions are exceptionally complicated in the oilfield, a 5,300-square-kilometer-area encompassing 12 counties in north and east Henan Province and southwest Shandong Province.

In some places, for example, oil, water and gas strata are interwoven, causing grave difficulties for the extraction of oil and gas.

State Councillor Kang Shien and Minister Tang Ke of petroleum industry attended the meeting.

By 1985, the oilfield is expected to produce an annual average of five million tons of crude oil and anything between 500 million and 700 million cubic meters of natural gas. The oilfield might become the top natural gas producing center in the eastern part of China.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK151024 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 83 p 8

[Table of contents of HONGQI No 8, 1983]

[Text] Article by Qian Jiaju: "To Attach Importance to Knowledge, We Must Attach Importance to Education"

Article by Jiang Xia: "Knowledge Is a Brilliant Treasure"

Article by Zheng Shi: "Resolutely Correct Erroneous Acts of Suppressing and Attacking Intellectuals"

Article by Hu Chengqing and Zhao Derun: "A Spring Wind Which Cannot Be Shut Out"

Article by Jing Ping: "Let Us All Support Major Construction Projects"

Article by Zhang Tiefu: "Chinese Peasants in the 1980's"

Article by Liu Yi: "Set Up a New Commodity Circulation System in Our Country"

Article by Dai Yuanchen: "Make Correct Cost Accounting"

Commentator's article: "Strictly Enforce Party Discipline, Improve the Party's Work Style"

Article by Ma Zhonglie: "Unfold Ideological Struggle on Two Fronts Correctly and in Good Time"

Article by Shi Youxin: "A New Task in the Work of Cadres"

Article by An Liangwen: "Difference Between Variety and Stress in Subject Matter"

Article by the HONGQI theoretical education editorial office: "Study Comrades Chen Yun's Works Published During the Period After the Founding of the Country"

Foreword "On Unifying Finance and Economy and Stabilizing Prices"

Article by Chen Junyan: "The Struggle To Stabilize Market Prices in Shanghai in the First Years After Liberation"

Article by Guan Weixun: "Establish Scientific and Technical Authority"

Article by Yi Xian: "Lessons Drawn From the Tuoba Nationality"

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

April 19, 1983

⑧

